

HARDING'S FOREIGN POLICIES ARE NOW FULLY SET FORTH

President and Secretary Hughes Have Made Clear Precise Objects Which They Seek to Attain.

SPURN NATIONS LEAGUE

Decision to End State of War Carried Out Without Aiding Germany Escape From Penalties.

TURNING TO MAIN ROAD

Feeling of Hope in America Abroad That All Her Problems Will Be Justly Handled.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 14.

The outstanding feature of the Harding Administration as seen from Capitol Hill is the vigor and confidence displayed in approaching the task of building new foreign policies. The grasp and aptitude that the President and Secretary Hughes have displayed in the first five weeks of the new government in meeting the primary problems of foreign relations have delighted Republicans and not a few Democrats of Senate and House.

There is a feeling that after many years an end is coming to costly, purposeless procrastination in foreign relations and that the President and Secretary Hughes know precisely what they are about as they gather up loose threads of diplomacy.

A glance over the principal proposals submitted by the President and Mr. Hughes is sufficient confirmation of this opinion, were there no more definite authority for the statement, as there is. The League of Nations has been spurned by the official pronouncement of the President. The decision to end a technical state of war with the Central Powers will be carried out. The Administration is contemptuously demanding, and is in a fair way of obtaining, definite recognition by the Allies of all rights and privileges due to the United States as a principal victor in the war.

Notice has been given to Germany that the United States will not be a party to any intrigue to help Germany escape the punishment provided for the author of the war.

Notice has been given to the Allies that the United States remains in sympathy with their purposes.

Panama has been told she cannot have American backing in an unjust transaction.

Out of the Jungle.

Even many Democrats in Congress recognize and say that the United States is heading toward the main road. When Mr. Harding was campaigning for the Presidency he said over and over again that if elected his first business would be to guide the country out of the jungle into which it had wandered and to get it back upon the main highway. There is a distinct impression here that the President, with Mr. Hughes's help, will make good on this as an other pre-election pledge.

Undoubtedly the preliminary labors of the Administration in foreign relations have created a feeling of hope and confidence both in this country and abroad, and there is a growing belief that no matter what problems arise they will receive handling just as firm and confident as the main highway. There is a distinct impression here that the President, with Mr. Hughes's help, will make good on this as an other pre-election pledge.

Already distinct progress has been made by the administration in coming to what must be the very basis of a settlement with the Allies. Replying to Secretary Hughes's demand that the Allies recognize American rights in the awarding of mandates, France has sent not only acceptance in principle, but has volunteered, virtually, to champion the American demand that the rest of the Allies follow the United States.

At the State Department the opinion is strong that the expansion means— and was meant to mean—that France will urge her allies to recognize the American demand, and that France's attitude will be an important factor in the general allied recognition. There are indications that the rest of the Allies will concur and that the Japanese desire to retain Yap will not be permitted to stand in the way of arranging such a basis of harmony between the United States and the Allies as must in the end produce a solution of the greater problems. Italy is expected to take the attitude that France has assumed. Great Britain is keenly anxious it is known to have the United States go along with her in the general settling up, and moreover Great

JAPANESE PAPERS ADVISE CONCESSIONS TO AMERICA

Tokio on Common Ground With Washington in Demanding Equal Opportunities for All in Mandated Territories in Pacific, Says Japan "Times."

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, April 14.—The newspapers to-day, appreciating the importance of the recent American note concerning mandates, continue to print long editorials. Meantime it is understood that Japan is consulting with Great Britain and France on the subject.

While some of the newspapers counsel in favor of no concessions being made, leading organs like the *Yomiuri*, the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Asahi* advise a conciliatory attitude.

The *Yomiuri* considers that the United States is justified at least in protesting concerning the mandate for the island of Yap, which is in the interest of harmony with Japan. Should Japan abandon the mandate, however, she should ask the United States to abandon the fortifying of Guam.

Though it deems the American attitude unreasonable because, it says, the treaty was concluded mainly as a result of the support of the American plenipotentiaries, the *Jiji Shimpo* recommends concessions regarding cable questions in the Pacific like those made by France in the Atlantic.

The *Japan Times* (published in English) points out that Japan and the United States are on a common ground in one respect concerning mandates, for Japan, it says, always has claimed equal opportunities for other nationals in all mandated territories of the Pacific.

"If Japan can secure equal trade rights with the British in Samoa and New Guinea she can afford to permit the internationalization of Yap," says the *Times*. "In the settlement of this question, however, it is only fair that the Australians and New Zealanders make sacrifices as well as the Japanese."

PRIMARY DOOMED; RENT LAWS SAVED

Gov. Miller Spurs Legislators and Leaders Rush Work to Adjourn Tomorrow.

TAXI LICENSE BILL LOST

Voting Machines Oust Poll Clerks—Pension for Chief of Detective Bureau.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Albany, April 14.

The legislative leaders and Gov. Miller at conferences to-day settled up practically all of the differences that threatened to prolong the session. Working at top speed on bulky calendars way into the night, both houses made long strides in clearing the way for final adjournment Saturday.

Agreement was reached this afternoon on the direct primary repeal bill. All of the leaders favored repeal of the direct primaries and the restoration of the convention system for the nomination of State and judicial officers, but were divided on the manner of selecting the convention delegates.

The Senate bill finally has been decided upon. It provides that the delegates be designated by petition. The Assembly held out for a plan by which the party delegates could be designated by the Assembly District committees and the independent delegates by petition. It is said that the Governor will send an emergency message on the Senate bill.

Gov. Miller stepped into the breach on the rent bill fight. Calling a conference of the Assembly which have been blocking the bill which makes the rent law amendments of the new civil practice act he broke down the opposition and the measure was passed unanimously. It was sent immediately to the Governor, who said he would sign it without delay. The bill extends to October the time when the new civil practice act is to take effect. It was to have become operative to-morrow. Had the rent law not been incorporated in the new act they would have been wiped off the statute books with the old civil practice act.

The Assembly to-day passed these bills:

Abolishing the Department of Narcotic Drug Control, and transferring its function to the Health Department, by reorganizing the distribution of narcotic drugs. This measure among other things permits magistrates upon complaint to commit drug addicts to institutions, leaving the term to the judgment of the institution officials.

Abolishing the office of poll, ballot and general clerks in the election division of the State Department, and their duties are to be performed by machines are used.

Providing that a commanding officer of the New York City Police Department Detective Bureau retired while holding the office, who if over 55 years old, and has been in the department for 25 years, shall be entitled to a pension of half salary at the time of his retirement.

Fixing a sliding scale of contributions to the New York City Health Department pension fund instead of the present flat rate of one per cent.

GOV. MILLER SPURS LEGISLATORS AND LEADERS RUSH WORK TO ADJOURN TOMORROW

TAXI LICENSE BILL LOST

Voting Machines Oust Poll Clerks—Pension for Chief of Detective Bureau.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Albany, April 14.

The legislative leaders and Gov. Miller at conferences to-day settled up practically all of the differences that threatened to prolong the session. Working at top speed on bulky calendars way into the night, both houses made long strides in clearing the way for final adjournment Saturday.

Agreement was reached this afternoon on the direct primary repeal bill. All of the leaders favored repeal of the direct primaries and the restoration of the convention system for the nomination of State and judicial officers, but were divided on the manner of selecting the convention delegates.

The Senate bill finally has been decided upon. It provides that the delegates be designated by petition. The Assembly held out for a plan by which the party delegates could be designated by the Assembly District committees and the independent delegates by petition. It is said that the Governor will send an emergency message on the Senate bill.

Gov. Miller stepped into the breach on the rent bill fight. Calling a conference of the Assembly which have been blocking the bill which makes the rent law amendments of the new civil practice act he broke down the opposition and the measure was passed unanimously. It was sent immediately to the Governor, who said he would sign it without delay. The bill extends to October the time when the new civil practice act is to take effect. It was to have become operative to-morrow. Had the rent law not been incorporated in the new act they would have been wiped off the statute books with the old civil practice act.

The Assembly to-day passed these bills:

Abolishing the Department of Narcotic Drug Control, and transferring its function to the Health Department, by reorganizing the distribution of narcotic drugs. This measure among other things permits magistrates upon complaint to commit drug addicts to institutions, leaving the term to the judgment of the institution officials.

Abolishing the office of poll, ballot and general clerks in the election division of the State Department, and their duties are to be performed by machines are used.

Providing that a commanding officer of the New York City Police Department Detective Bureau retired while holding the office, who if over 55 years old, and has been in the department for 25 years, shall be entitled to a pension of half salary at the time of his retirement.

Fixing a sliding scale of contributions to the New York City Health Department pension fund instead of the present flat rate of one per cent.

SOVIETS BUY 500 MORE GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES

Berlin Must Deliver 481 to Poland in Reparations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 14.

The Russian Soviet Government has placed an additional order for 500 locomotives to Germany, and one authority said that the order had been placed in the second order from Russia for locomotives. The previous order was for 1,000 locomotives, and the Russian demand for Poland in reparations beginning this week and ending in a fortnight.

Payment on the present order has not been made in advance, however, and the Russian method of payment is yet to be negotiated, but the order has been accepted by German manufacturers.

Four firms—the Krupp, Borsig, Hartmann and Loebe—are members of a pool which has signed the contracts to deliver the locomotives.

Germany is required to deliver 481 locomotives to Poland in reparations beginning this week and ending in a fortnight.

BRINDELL RATED LOW IN SING SING SCHOOL

Man Who Got \$30,000 a Year One Notch Above Illiterate.

Robert P. Brindell, the labor leader, convicted of extortion, who drew \$30,000 a year from the Building Trades Council, received a low rating yesterday in Sing Sing when examined and classified as an illiterate. He was put in the class of persons with a schooling equal to that given in the sixth grade in a grammar school.

Brindell wrote a few short sentences for Prof. Hessel, principal of the school at Sing Sing, and made so many mistakes that he was placed in the sixth grade group. If his rating had been one grade lower he would have been ordered to attend the school for illiterates each day.

FORD PAYS OFF ALL HIS \$24,500.00 LOANS HERE

Settled Ahead of Maturity, as Motor Trade Revives.

Henry Ford has made good his prediction that he would solve the financial problems of the Ford Motor Company without recourse to Wall Street. The Ford Motor Company has liquidated its loans with New York banks amounting to \$24,500,000, and one authority said yesterday that the loans were paid off two weeks before final maturity. Large payments also have been made to banks in Detroit.

WARRANT FOR MAN WITH TWO WIVES, DIVORCE SUIT TOO

Triangular Domestic Plans of H. T. Andrews Come to Speedy Finish.

FACES TWO CHARGES

Greenwich, Conn., After Broker, Alleging Bigamy and Perjury.

WIFE NO. 1 CLEANS HOUSE

Drives Out Husband and No. 2—Jersey Tangle in Another Mixup.

The curious union existing at 2850 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, where Herbert Thornton Andrews, a New York stock broker, has been living for three months with two wives, was dissolved yesterday. Wife No. 1 drove Andrews and Wife No. 2 out of the apartment, and said she would start a suit for divorce in Trenton to-day.

Andrews and wife No. 2 were apparently glad to go. The young woman went to Newark early in the afternoon. Andrews was to meet her in the lobby of the Robert Treat Hotel in that city before dinner and they were to go to another hotel and spend the evening discussing their plans for the future.

The two children by the original marriage were left with their mother in the Jersey City home. Andrews, when he drove away from Jersey City at 5:30 P. M., appeared to think that everything had been amicably settled, and that divorce proceedings were the worst he might expect.

Andrews appears to think that he cannot be successfully attacked by either civil or criminal process. Nevertheless a warrant for his arrest was issued yesterday by James P. Walsh, prosecuting attorney for the town of Greenwich, Conn. It was in response to a January 24 last, that Andrews, who had married Maud Augusta Haynes in Portland, Me., in 1912, went through a second ceremony before a woman justice of the peace with Esther Marie Tannin.

Bigamy and Perjury Charged.

The Greenwich warrant charged him with bigamy and perjury. His extradition from New Jersey to Connecticut will be requested. The perjury charge is based on entries in the application for a license in Greenwich. He swore that he was single and both he and Esther Tannin gave their addresses as 2850 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

Prosecutor Walsh said last night that the two other prosecutions for bigamous marriages performed by justices of the peace in Greenwich would be started. He also said he would ask the Legislature to pass a law holding those justices responsible for marriages of out of town residents who had not applied for marriage licenses five days before the time they were performed.

The present law permits the five day period to be waived if "public policy or physical condition" demands it, and bigamy weddings have been numerous. The woman justice who married Andrews and Miss Tannin was married thirty-two couples since January 1. She is Miss Alice O'Neill, a lawyer in Andover, Mass.

Andrews's two children by the first marriage—John, 8, and Harley, 6, a cripple—remained last night with their mother in the Jersey City apartment. This arrangement was made upon the understanding that Andrews would be released, and that he would be allowed to see his children, according to his attorney, and was agreed to by the father. That the first wife was to have the children was to have been one of the stipulations of an agreement between Andrews and Wife No. 1, which, it was thought, would be signed yesterday afternoon.

It was then expected that a compact including payments satisfactory to all parties to the triangle and pre-arranged also to the two puzzled little boys would be made before evening.

Lawyer Issues Statement.

But for some reason the highly colored story suddenly swept toward the divorce court. Mrs. Maud Andrews, the first wife, was to have called at the office of Eugene A. Donahue, a lawyer in the Sing Sing, Donahue supposed that he was her counsel. But instead Mrs. Maud Andrews went to Newark and returned to Jersey City several hours later with a man who proved to be George Furst of Furst & Furst, attorneys, 164 Market street. Mr. Furst, halting on a rapid march with the first Mrs. Andrews from the tube station to his home which was being shared with Andrews and the other wife, stopped to press a typewritten sheet into the hands of reporters. This sheet announced retaining of the Furst firm by Mrs. Andrews, and continued:

"Mr. George Furst stated that his client felt miserable enough without having her troubles aired in the newspapers. That it was her personal matter and that the public was not interested in it. Mr. Furst further stated that he had been instructed by his client to institute an action for divorce and that the papers have been drawn and will be filed at Trenton to-morrow. Mr. Furst further stated that he did not care to state at this time what further steps he will take to protect the interests of his client."

The following had been pencilled after the typewritten word:

"We have advised Mrs. M. A. An-

MINERS AND OWNERS NEAR PARLEY; BRITAIN PREPARES FOR STRIKE CRISIS; ROADS WIN ON LABOR AGREEMENTS

EACH LINE TREATS WITH ITS OWN MEN

Labor Board Sets 16 Principles as Basis for Railroad Rules.

TO BE EFFECTIVE JULY 1

Seniority, Eight Hours, Hearing Before Disciplining Features Embodied.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, April 14.—National agreements defining working conditions for employees on all American railroads formerly under the Federal Railroad Administration were to-day ordered abrogated, effective July 1, 1921, by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The board called upon the officers and system organizations of employees of each railroad to select representatives to confer and to decide as much of the rules controversy as possible. "Such conferences shall begin at the earliest possible date," the decision said.

Members of the board said that all disputes automatically were referred to conferences between each individual road and its employees. This method had been sought by the railroads, whereas the labor side had favored a national conference between representatives of all roads and all unions.

The decision affected all railroad employees except those in train service who are under separate agreements between the individual railroads and the four big brotherhoods.

The board laid down sixteen principles as a foundation for any rules agreed to in the conference. The principles were: Seniority, eight hours, hearing before disciplining, features embodied.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, April 14.—A serious phase of the threatened strike of the Triple Alliance is that of the British seamen and stewards, whose wages, it was learned to-day, the owners have announced will be reduced approximately 30 per cent. The reduction, however, will not be effective pending a meeting on April 22 of the shipowners and representatives of the Firemen's and Sailors' Union, to which the seamen and stewards belong, when the whole question will be discussed.

Meanwhile the union is balloting on the issue of joining in the general stoppage of work to-morrow. While the seamen declare sentiment regarding a strike is evenly divided, the referendum shows 2,000 against the strike with 55 per cent. of the vote in.

It was stated at headquarters of the Firemen's and Sailors' Union to-day that even if the present ballot should result in refusal to participate in the strike of the Triple Alliance the seamen will not submit to the 30 per cent. reduction. While it is hoped the issue can be settled by negotiation, a strike of the seamen and stewards, with consequent paralysis of transatlantic trade, is considered not impossible.

By reason of the shortage of coal through cessation in the output and a threatened transport strike a rearrangement in the sailings of transatlantic liners has been necessitated.

Passengers who intend to make the voyage on board the White Star line steamship Celtic to New York were advised to start from London on Saturday, the 17th inst., for sailing Saturday.

The Orient line has asked passengers to embark immediately on the boat due to leave London Saturday.

The Japanese and Peninsular and Oriental companies are arranging to take passengers aboard their vessels for sailings of Friday and Saturday.

There are 218 vessels in the River Tyne, the largest coal port in England. These include sixty-five government vessels.

Reports received by the union here from the Marine Workers' Union of America say a reduction of 25 per cent. in the wages of seamen will become effective in the United States May 1, and great interest is manifested here in the attitude the seamen across the Atlantic will take in view of this cut.

Port Hawton, a steward on the steamship Olympic and a delegate of the National Union of Stewards, Cooks, Bakers and Butchers, which is affiliated with the English Triple Alliance, said here yesterday he had received word that members of his union will walk out to-day on all ships flying the British flag in English ports. He declared also that since his union is affiliated with the seamen and stewards' union, in which the crews of American ships are listed, its action may lead to a general stoppage of shipping here as well as in Great Britain.

If Hawton's information is correct the strike may affect the Benvenaria, formerly the Imperator, scheduled sailing of which was canceled several days ago, although it had been set for to-morrow. It also may affect the Mauretania, Aquitania, Caronia, Adriatic and Celtic, which are either in or bound for British ports.

Workers on British ships now on this side of the Atlantic are prevented from joining the strike until they reach their home ports, as such a move before the completion of their voyages would constitute mutiny under the law.

It was reported yesterday that in many instances bookings of cargo for the British ships were being received in this port subject to strike conditions, and it is known a strike of the nature threatened would upset the plans of thousands of prospective spring tourists.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The British seamen and stewards' union, in which the crews of American ships are listed, its action may lead to a general stoppage of shipping here as well as in Great Britain.

If Hawton's information is correct the strike may affect the Benvenaria, formerly the Imperator, scheduled sailing of which was canceled several days ago, although it had been set for to-morrow. It also may affect the Mauretania, Aquitania, Caronia, Adriatic and Celtic, which are either in or bound for British ports.

Workers on British ships now on this side of the Atlantic are prevented from joining the strike until they reach their home ports, as such a move before the completion of their voyages would constitute mutiny under the law.

It was reported yesterday that in many instances bookings of cargo for the British ships were being received in this port subject to strike conditions, and it is known a strike of the nature threatened would upset the plans of thousands of prospective spring tourists.

BRITONS RUSH HOME FROM PLEASURE RESORTS; 12 AIRPLANES DAILY FOR CHANNEL SERVICE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 14.

THE British strike menace is having a serious repercussion in French resorts. Britons in Italy, in the Swiss Alps and at the Riviera are packing their trunks in order to reach home before the English transport systems are tied up. The exodus from the Riviera has reached a point where it is no longer possible to obtain first or second class railroad accommodations.

As much as \$500 is reported to be the current price for a sleeping car ticket from Nice to Paris, while persons of all social classes are to be found packed in the third class compartments of the trains or standing in the corridors of the cars.

French air transport concerns are arranging to increase their service to twelve airplanes a day each way between England and France if the English boat-train service suspends.

U.S. PORTS IN PERIL BY BRITISH STRIKE

Seamen, Facing Wage Cut, Vote on Joining Triple Alliance To-day.

Rich and Poor, Workers, Idlers and Women Answer Call to Help Fight Strike.

THREATENS LINERS HERE

All American Shipping and Summer Tourist Traffic May Be Affected.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 14.—A serious phase of the threatened strike of the Triple Alliance is that of the British seamen and stewards, whose wages, it was learned to-day, the owners have announced will be reduced approximately 30 per cent. The reduction, however, will not be effective pending a meeting on April 22 of the shipowners and representatives of the Firemen's and Sailors' Union, to which the seamen and stewards belong, when the whole question will be discussed.

Meanwhile the union is balloting on the issue of joining in the general stoppage of work to-morrow. While the seamen declare sentiment regarding a strike is evenly divided, the referendum shows 2,000 against the strike with 55 per cent. of the vote in.

It was stated at headquarters of the Firemen's and Sailors' Union to-day that even if the present ballot should result in refusal to participate in the strike of the Triple Alliance the seamen will not submit to the 30 per cent. reduction. While it is hoped the issue can be settled by negotiation, a strike of the seamen and stewards, with consequent paralysis of transatlantic trade, is considered not impossible.

By reason of the shortage of coal through cessation in the output and a threatened transport strike a rearrangement in the sailings of transatlantic liners has been necessitated.

Passengers who intend to make the voyage on board the White Star line steamship Celtic to New York were advised to start from London on Saturday, the 17th inst., for sailing Saturday.

The Orient line has asked passengers to embark immediately on the boat due to leave London Saturday.

The Japanese and Peninsular and Oriental companies are arranging to take passengers aboard their vessels for sailings of Friday and Saturday.

There are 218 vessels in the River Tyne, the largest coal port in England. These include sixty-five government vessels.

Reports received by the union here from the Marine Workers' Union of America say a reduction of 25 per cent. in the wages of seamen will become effective in the United States May 1, and great interest is manifested here in the attitude the seamen across the Atlantic will take in view of this cut.

Port Hawton, a steward on the steamship Olympic and a delegate of the National Union of Stewards, Cooks, Bakers and Butchers, which is affiliated with the English Triple Alliance, said here yesterday he had received word that members of his union will walk out to-day on all ships flying the British flag in English ports. He declared also that since his union is affiliated with the seamen and stewards' union, in which the crews of American ships are listed, its action may lead to a general stoppage of shipping here as well as in Great Britain.

If Hawton's information is correct the strike may affect the Benvenaria, formerly the Imperator, scheduled sailing of which was canceled several days ago, although it had been set for to-morrow. It also may affect the Mauretania, Aquitania, Caronia, Adriatic and Celtic, which are either in or bound for British ports.

Workers on British ships now on this side of the Atlantic are prevented from joining the strike until they reach their home ports, as such a move before the completion of their voyages would constitute mutiny under the law.

It was reported yesterday that in many instances bookings of cargo for the British ships were being received in this port subject to strike conditions, and it is known a strike of the nature threatened would upset the plans of thousands of prospective spring tourists.

200 MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS HEAR VIEWS OF BOTH SIDES AND TRY TO STEM THE TIDE.

MUST BE CONCESSIONS

1,500,000 Added to Ranks of Triple Alliance as Labor Rejects the Gage of Lloyd George.

PREPARATIONS CONTINUE

Government Mobilizes Military and Civil Forces to Run Transport if Men Quit at 10 To-night.

By J. McH. STUART.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, April 14.

The British labor crisis took an unexpected favorable turn late to-night. Both sides—the striking coal miners and the mine owners—appear to be more conciliatory. There is renewed hope of averting the industrial warfare scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock to-morrow night, when the strike call of the Triple Alliance becomes effective. The mine owners have asked the miners to meet them to-morrow. To-night the owners of the mines express a willingness to confer with the men with a view to adjusting a proposed wage scale so that the lower rates of pay will not be a hardship on the miners.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners' federation, speaking for the membership of his union, was credited with saying they were willing to accept such a solution of the problem temporarily and to postpone until next autumn their demand for a national wage pool.

These developments resulted in the presentation of both the mine owners' and the miners' cases before a special meeting of Members of Parliament in the House of Commons to-night. More than 200 members, representing an effective majority in the House of Commons, attended the meeting. The atmosphere about the House of Commons was more optimistic than at any time in many days.

Deputation Calls on Premier.

After the meeting a deputation from the House of Commons called on Premier Lloyd George. When they left Downing Street after midnight, while making no statement, they appeared to have reason to believe there was still hope of a compromise being reached.

So far, however, these efforts to settle the mine controversy and avert a general strike are purely unofficial. The controlling bodies of British labor had all adjourned before midnight, and Herbert Smith and other union officials when they reached their homes said over the telephone that they knew nothing officially of any new move to settle the dispute.

Despite these assertions by labor leaders it is known, however, that hope for a settlement is strong on both sides. It is realized by both sides that concessions have got to be made somewhere if the greatest labor strike in the history of Great Britain is to be averted.

Meanwhile the Government is standing firm against any move toward nationalization of the coal mines or a national wage pool, while all ranks of British labor are lining up on the side of the Triple Alliance, of which the coal miners' federation is a part. As late as this afternoon it appeared in view of the Government's stand and the attitude by labor, that all hope of averting the industrial war had vanished.

Unions Line Up With Miners.

This was particularly true after the Federation of General Workers, with a membership of 150,000; the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, the national executive of the Labor party and the Parliamentary Labor party had decided to throw in their lot with the Triple Alliance and the miners. Thus official trade unionism in the British Isles lined up practically unanimously against the Government. The most hope that could be heard in the streets here was that the officials of the trade unionists would not be able to carry the bulk of their membership with them.

Despite the rift that is seen in the cloud to-night the Government continues to prepare for the worst. It became active mobilization to-night of the army and the appointment of "civil commissioners" to take absolute charge of the twelve districts into which the British Isles have been divided.

The Prime Minister's latest effort to induce the Triple Alliance to reconsider its decision to strike broke down soon

WARRANT FOR MAN WITH TWO WIVES, DIVORCE SUIT TOO

MINERS AND OWNERS NEAR PARLEY; BRITAIN PREPARES FOR STRIKE CRISIS; ROADS WIN ON LABOR AGREEMENTS

EACH LINE TREATS WITH ITS OWN MEN

Labor Board Sets 16 Principles as Basis for Railroad Rules.

TO BE EFFECTIVE JULY 1

Seniority, Eight Hours, Hearing Before Disciplining Features Embodied.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, April 14.—National agreements defining working conditions for employees on all American railroads formerly under the Federal Railroad Administration were to-day ordered abrogated, effective July 1, 1921, by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The board called upon the officers and system organizations of employees of each railroad to select representatives to confer and to decide as much of the rules controversy as possible. "Such conferences shall begin at the earliest possible date," the decision said.

Members of the board said that all disputes automatically were referred to conferences between each individual road and its employees. This method had been sought by the railroads, whereas the labor side had favored a national conference between representatives of all roads and all unions.

The decision affected all railroad employees except those in train service who are under separate agreements between the individual railroads and the four big brotherhoods.

The board laid down sixteen principles as a foundation for any rules agreed to in the conference. The principles were: Seniority, eight hours, hearing before disciplining, features embodied.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, April 14.—A serious phase of the threatened strike of the Triple Alliance is that of the British seamen and stewards, whose wages, it was learned to-day, the owners have announced will be reduced approximately 30 per cent. The reduction, however, will not be effective pending a meeting on April 22 of the shipowners and representatives of the Firemen's and Sailors' Union, to which the seamen and stewards belong, when the whole question will be discussed.

Meanwhile the union is balloting on the issue of joining in the general stoppage of work to-morrow. While the seamen declare sentiment regarding a strike is evenly divided, the referendum shows 2,000 against the strike with 55 per cent. of the vote in.

It was stated at headquarters of the Firemen's and Sailors' Union to-day that even if the present ballot should result in refusal to participate in the strike of the Triple Alliance the seamen will not submit to the 30 per cent. reduction. While it is hoped the issue can be settled by negotiation, a strike of the seamen and stewards, with consequent paralysis of transatlantic trade, is considered not impossible.

By reason of the shortage of coal through cessation in the output and a threatened transport strike a rearrangement in the sailings of transatlantic liners has been necessitated.

Passengers who intend to make the voyage on board the White Star line steamship Celtic to New York were advised to start from London on Saturday, the 17th inst., for sailing Saturday.

The Orient line has asked passengers to embark immediately on the boat due to leave London Saturday.

The Japanese and Peninsular and Oriental companies are arranging to take passengers aboard their vessels for sailings of Friday and Saturday.

There are 218 vessels in the River Tyne, the largest coal port in England. These include sixty-five government vessels.

Reports received by the union here from the Marine Workers' Union of America say a reduction of 25 per cent. in the wages of seamen will become effective in the United States May 1, and great interest is manifested here in the attitude the seamen across the Atlantic will take in view of this cut.

Port Hawton, a steward on the steamship Olympic and a delegate of the National Union of Stewards, Cooks, Bakers and Butchers, which is affiliated with the English Triple Alliance, said here yesterday he had received word that members of his union will walk out to-day on all ships flying the British flag in English ports. He declared also that since his union is affiliated with the seamen and stewards' union, in which the crews of American ships are listed, its action may lead to a general stoppage of shipping here as well as in Great Britain.

If Hawton's information is correct the strike may affect the Benvenaria, formerly the Imperator, scheduled sailing of which was canceled several days ago, although it had been set for to-morrow. It also may affect the Mauretania, Aquitania, Caronia, Adriatic and Celtic, which are either in or bound for British ports.

Workers on British ships now on this side of the Atlantic are prevented from joining the strike until they reach their home ports, as such a move before the completion of their voyages would constitute mutiny under the law.

It was reported yesterday that in many instances bookings of cargo for the British ships were being received in this port subject to strike conditions, and it is known a strike of the nature threatened would upset the plans of thousands of prospective spring tourists.

U.S. PORTS IN PERIL BY BRITISH STRIKE

Seamen, Facing Wage Cut, Vote on Joining Triple Alliance To-day.

Rich and Poor, Workers, Idlers and Women Answer Call to Help Fight Strike.

THREATENS LINERS HERE

All American Shipping and Summer Tourist Traffic May Be Affected.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 14.—A serious phase of the threatened strike of the Triple Alliance is that of the British seamen and stewards, whose wages, it was learned to-day, the owners have announced will be reduced approximately 30 per cent. The reduction, however, will not be effective pending a meeting on April 22 of the shipowners and representatives of the Firemen's and Sailors' Union, to which the seamen and stewards belong, when the whole question will be discussed.

Meanwhile the union is balloting on the issue of joining in the general stoppage of work to-morrow. While the seamen declare sentiment regarding a strike is evenly divided, the referendum shows 2,000 against the strike with 55 per cent. of the vote in.

It was stated at headquarters of the Firemen's and Sailors' Union to-day that even if the present ballot should result in refusal to participate in the strike of the Triple Alliance the seamen will not submit to the 30 per cent. reduction. While it is hoped the issue can be settled by negotiation, a strike of the seamen and stewards, with consequent paralysis of transatlantic trade, is considered not impossible.

By reason of the shortage of coal through cessation in the output and a threatened transport strike a rearrangement in the sailings of transatlantic liners has been necessitated.

Passengers who intend to make the voyage on board the White Star line steamship Celtic to New York were advised to start from London on Saturday, the 17th inst., for sailing Saturday.

The Orient line has asked passengers to embark immediately on the boat due to leave London Saturday.

The Japanese and Peninsular and Oriental companies are arranging to take passengers aboard their vessels for sailings of Friday and Saturday.

There are 218 vessels in the River Tyne, the largest coal port in England. These include sixty-five government vessels.

Reports received by the union here from the Marine Workers' Union of America say a reduction of 25 per cent. in the wages of seamen will become effective in the United States May 1, and great interest is manifested here in the attitude the seamen across the Atlantic will take in view of this cut.

Port Hawton, a steward on the steamship Olympic and a delegate of the National Union of Stewards, Cooks, Bakers and Butchers, which is affiliated with the English Triple Alliance, said here yesterday he had received word that members of his union will walk out to-day on all ships flying the British flag in English ports. He declared also that since his union is affiliated with the seamen and stewards' union, in which the crews of American ships are listed, its action may lead to a general stoppage of shipping here as well as in Great Britain.

If Hawton's information is correct the strike may affect the Benvenaria, formerly the Imperator, scheduled sailing of which was canceled several days ago, although it had been set for to-morrow. It also may affect the Mauretania, Aquitania, Caronia, Adriatic and Celtic, which are either in or bound for British ports.

Workers on British ships now on this side of the Atlantic are prevented from joining the strike until they reach their home ports, as such a move before the completion of their voyages would constitute mutiny under the law.

It was reported yesterday that in many instances bookings of cargo for the British ships were being received in this port subject to strike conditions, and it is known a strike of the nature threatened would upset the plans of thousands of prospective spring tourists.

200 MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS HEAR VIEWS OF BOTH SIDES AND TRY TO STEM THE TIDE.

MUST BE CONCESSIONS

1,500,000 Added to Ranks of Triple Alliance as Labor Rejects the Gage of Lloyd George.

PREPARATIONS CONTINUE

Government Mobilizes Military and Civil Forces to Run Transport if Men Quit at 10 To-night.

By J. McH. STUART.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, April 14.

The British labor crisis took an unexpected favorable turn late to-night. Both sides—the striking coal miners and the mine owners—appear to be more conciliatory. There is renewed hope of averting the industrial warfare scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock to-morrow night, when the strike call of the Triple Alliance becomes effective. The mine owners have asked the miners to meet them to-morrow. To-night the owners of the mines express a willingness to confer with the men with a view to adjusting a proposed wage scale so that the lower rates of pay will not be a hardship on the miners.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners' federation, speaking for the membership of his union, was credited with saying they were willing to accept such a solution of the problem temporarily and to postpone until next autumn their demand for a national wage pool.

These developments resulted in the presentation of both the mine owners' and the miners' cases before a special meeting of Members of Parliament in the House of Commons to-night. More than 200 members, representing an effective majority in the House of Commons, attended the meeting. The atmosphere about the House of Commons was more optimistic than at any time in many days.

Deputation Calls on Premier.

After the meeting a deputation from the House of Commons called on Premier Lloyd George. When they left Downing Street after midnight, while making no statement, they appeared to have reason to believe there was still hope of a compromise being reached.

So far, however, these efforts to settle the mine controversy and avert a general strike are purely unofficial. The controlling bodies of British labor had all adjourned before midnight, and Herbert Smith and other union officials when they reached their homes said over the telephone that they knew nothing officially of any new move to settle the dispute.

Despite these assertions by labor leaders it is known, however, that hope for a settlement is strong on both sides. It is realized by both sides that concessions have got to be made somewhere if the greatest labor strike in the history of Great Britain is to be averted.

Meanwhile the Government is standing firm against any move toward nationalization of the coal mines or a national wage pool, while all ranks of British labor are lining up on the side of the Triple Alliance, of which the coal miners' federation is a part. As late as this afternoon it appeared in view of the Government's stand and the attitude by labor, that all hope of averting the industrial war had vanished.

Unions Line Up With Miners.

This was particularly true after the Federation of General Workers, with a membership of 150,000; the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, the national executive of the Labor party and the Parliamentary Labor party had decided to throw in their lot with the Triple Alliance and the miners. Thus official trade unionism in the British Isles lined up practically unanimously against the Government. The most hope that could be heard in the streets here was that the officials of the trade unionists would not be able to carry the bulk of their membership with them.

Despite the rift that is seen in the cloud to-night the Government continues to prepare for the worst. It became active mobilization to-night of the army and the appointment of "civil commissioners" to take absolute charge of the twelve districts into which the British Isles have been divided.

The Prime Minister's latest effort to induce the Triple Alliance to reconsider its decision to strike broke down soon

WARRANT FOR MAN WITH TWO WIVES, DIVORCE SUIT TOO

MINERS AND OWNERS NEAR PARLEY; BRITAIN PREPARES FOR STRIKE CRISIS; ROADS WIN ON LABOR AGREEMENTS

EACH LINE TREATS WITH ITS OWN MEN

Labor Board Sets 16 Principles as Basis for Railroad Rules.

TO BE EFFECTIVE JULY 1

Seniority, Eight Hours, Hearing Before Disciplining Features Embodied.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, April 14.—National agreements defining working conditions for employees on all American railroads formerly under the Federal Railroad Administration were to-day ordered abrogated, effective July 1, 1921, by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The board called upon the officers and system organizations of employees of each railroad to select representatives to confer and to decide as much of the rules controversy as possible. "Such conferences shall begin at the earliest possible date," the decision said.

Members of the board said that all disputes automatically were referred to conferences between each individual road and its employees. This method had been sought by the railroads, whereas the labor side had favored a national conference between representatives of all roads and all unions.

The decision affected all railroad employees except those in train service who are under separate agreements between the individual railroads and the four big brotherhoods.

The board laid down sixteen principles as a foundation for any rules agreed to in the conference. The principles were: Seniority, eight hours, hearing before disciplining, features embodied.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, April 14.—A serious phase of the threatened strike of the Triple Alliance is that of the British seamen and stewards, whose wages, it was learned to-day, the owners have announced will be reduced approximately 30 per cent. The reduction, however, will not be effective pending a meeting on April 22 of the shipowners and representatives of the Firemen's and Sailors' Union, to which the seamen and stewards belong, when the whole question will be discussed.

Meanwhile the union is balloting on the issue of joining in the general stoppage of work to-morrow. While the seamen declare sentiment regarding a strike is evenly divided, the referendum shows 2,000 against the strike with 55 per cent. of the vote in.

It was stated at headquarters of the Firemen's and Sailors' Union to-day that even if the present